Statutes Fail to Protect the District From Contagion.

DIFFICULT TO LEGISLATE

Government Departments and Supreme Court May Vacate the Capital in Time of Epidemic, But the "Ounce of Prevention" Is Lacking-Bill Prescribing Remedy.

Recent occurrences in which the District has been subjected to the dangers of in-fection from sources other than local have served to attract attention anew to the inadequacy of the laws of prevention, and to revive interest in the efforts hereto-fore made and now in contemplation by emicipality for amendment of the

Reference is made to the occasion when two passengers who had come from a for eign port upon a vessel having smallpox aboard were permitted to pass unchal-lenged from flattimore to Washington by train and mingle with the people of both cities indiscriminately without the observance of any precaution against the contagion, and again to the case cited in z late issue of The Times, where members of a family living beyond the District line come to Washington by the street carstraight from possible contact with diph-theretic contagion, which had unfortunately ved fatal to three children of the house

Investigation shows that there is in reality no means of preventing such an scorrence as that last-mentioned, and it he the purpose of the health officer to present soon for the consideration of the Commissioners, and for transmission to Concress, a bill, now being prepared, which lectual remedy against a repetition of the

Bill Failed to Pass.

A bill was introduced in the Fifty-third Congress, under date of January 29, 1893, which it was believed would prove to be an effective remedy for the defects in the present law upon the subject. It was In a fair way to receive favorable con sideration, and but for the fact that it contained a provision concerning anti-toxin, official recognition of the remedy, the casere would doubtless have passed.

The bill provided that the health officer

of the District, and the employes of the bealth department who may be duly appointed and assigned to the duty, should have authority to enter and inspect during all reasonable hours ony lot, building, boat, car or public conveyance within said fustrict; and, for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious discases, might quarantine and cause to be disinfected any boat, car or public to nveyance whatever.

Authority was also given the health of-facer to exclude from the District any person, animal or thing infected by con-tagion, or which was reasonably believed to be so infected, and to compel the isolalength of time as night be necessary.

The penalty prescribed for resisting the authority of the health officials in any case where it might be deemed neces-sary to make such inspection or isolation, was a fine of not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or

It is understood that the measure now being drafted, or which may be already completed, by Dr. Woodward, is similar in its provisions, and that its importance will be arged upon Congress in a special co nication, which will insist upon its adoption. The fact that Washington's domain is solely under the control of the United States has suggested the idea that a special law may be enacted for the protection of the District in these matters will not interfere with the interstate law and custom, but as yet no one say succeded in framing the measure to the satisfaction of a majority of Congress.

Woodward, touching the general subject, eave it is necessary for each vessel coming direct to this city from foreign parts to be impected and passed by the health de-The number of such vessels is to tlarge, but danger of possible contagion is not propostionate.

"Owing to the small amount of such foreign trade," Dr. Woodward says, "and the absence of any serious results the from heretofore, the necessity for a law regulating the inspection and entry of Fuch vessels has apparently been over looked; and the captains, upon reaching this port, have allowed sailors to go at large throughout the city prior to in-spection, nor is there any law to prevent such a practice."

eclared to be a fact that no such state of affairs exists at any other Nafound Capital, or other important or un-Important port, in the world.

In like degree is the city without pro-tection, it is said, against the spread of local infections. This defect in the law to also touched upon by Dr. Woodward, who

While it is pleasing to note the deprease in the prevalence of scarlet fever and dipitheria during the year past, twelve months is too brief a time for the deterattribute it to the more rigid enforcement of the law for the restriction of these diseases, and possibly it may be to some extent due to this cross

But recent legal interpretations of this haw make it evident that if such is the case, it is because of the willingness of citizens to comply therewith, or because of the force of public option compelling them to do so, rather than the exercise of may authority vested in the health depart-

"The defects in the law will, it is be lieved, be corrected, if the bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases now pending before Congress is passed without emate dution."

Views It With Regret.

The health officer views with regret the sence of any appropriation for the establishment of a general disinfecting ser-vice, whereby the disinfection of the entire premises harhoring contagion may be per formed by a corps of trained laborers under the supervision of medical inspectors. Disinfection, he says, when intrusted to untrained labor, cannot be satisfactorily per formed, and the infected premises remain

a menuce to public health. In this us in other essentials to the preservation of the health of the people, Washington is said to be behind other cities of equal, or even less, importance The futile efforts to procure a proper equipment for the health office bacteriological laboratory is on a par with it, and the lask in both instances is due to the neglect, manifestly, of Congress to necessary appropriation, in the face of the fact, as many view it, that the members and their families are equally exposed to the risks, and therefore equali-

e other particular has been noted in which the District safety has suffered neglect, in a measure, at least. It is in the lack of any provision here for the disposition of the cargoes from sus- | Cleveland Plain Dealer.

pected vessels upon their arrival at this port, as specified in the Revised Statutes. Section 4794 provides that there shall

be purchased or erected, under the orders of the President, suitable Warehouses, with wharves and inclosures, where nær-chandize may be unladen and deposited from any vessel which shall be subject to a quarantine or other restraint, pursuant to the health laws of any State, at such convenient places therein as the safety of the public revenue and the observance

of such health laws may require. Washington's provisions against such contingency as that suggested is to send vessels under suspicion to Fisherman's Island in the winter season, to Cape Charles in the summer season.

Officials May Run Away.

While under existing statutes the United States Supreme Court may decline to hold a stated session at the Capitol and sit elsewhere during the prevalence of an epidemic, and, in case of the existence in Washington of a centagion of projections to justify it, the President may direct the removal of any or all of the public offices to such other place or places as he shall deem nost safe and convenient, there seems to be a lack of the local "ounce of prevent on," which is popularly believed o be superior to a "pound of cure."

The provisions of the statutes affecting

the note serious contagions, as cholera yellox fever, smallpox or plague, are specific, and apply to each State and Territory

It is in effect, as passed March 27, 1890. that whenever it shall be made to appear to the President that any of the diseases enumerated exist in any State or Terri-tory, or in the District of Columbia, and that there is danger of the spread of such disease into other States, Territories or the District, he is authorized to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate such rules and regulations as, in his judgnent, may be necessary to prevent the spread of such disease from one State into another, or from any State or Territory

into the District, or vice versa.

Section 3 of the same act prescribes that when any common carrier, or officer, agent or employe of any common car-tier, shall wifully violate any of the quarantine laws, or the rules and regulations adopted for the control of infections, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeaner which is punishable by fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment of not to exceed two years, or both, as the

The officials complain, however, of the lack of legislation for local benefit.

BACE ALMOST EXTINCT.

Few Survivors of the South African Bushmen Left. Chicago Chronicle

One of the most interesting races in the World, from an ethnologist's point of view, is on the point of extinction. For many years past the bushmen of South Africa have been dwindling in numbers till the survivors may almost be counted on one's fingers. The bushman is first cousin to the diminutive race of pigmies found by the great explorer Du Chaillu in the coastlands of Western Africa, near the equa-tor, and closely resembles the dwarfs found by Stanley in the great Aruwhim forest. In all probability they are the remnants of the aboriginal race of Africa which has been driven into the corners of the African earth by successive invasions of Hottentot, Banta and negro tribes. Their existence in Africa is mentioned as far back as 1850 by Andrew Battell, one of the earliest of Africa's English explorers. He describes them as 'no bigger than boys of tweive years old, but very thick, and live only upon flesh, which they kill in the Woods with their bows and their

The bushman is one of the lowest types of numanity, not many degrees removed from the animal. He is of small stature, but not dwarfed, and, with high cheek bones, his deep-set eyes have an exceedingly conning look. Bustmen are troplodytes, and remaining in their caves by day, sally forth at night from their mountain fastnesses and harass the nearest farmers by slaving their stock with arrows composed of reeds tipped with bone or iron saturated in the fatal juice of the copborbia tree mixed with the poson of snakes and spiders. So thouseheave did they become in Natal dur-ing the early history of the colony that a special fort was built-now known as Fort gamined against these diminative margaders. Still later a war of extermination was waged against them by a band of farmers under the Drakensberg, who raided their haunts in the wild mountains and for it brought them death. They shut their succeeded in freeing themselves from this troublesome pest. Every bushman fought the convent walls. People would brook n for bimself, and they recognized no chief, much less any primitive system of government such as prevails among the Bantu

It is a singular though that though so low in the social scale the bushman possesses the power of Blastration totally unknown to his more civilized successors, and very credit-able representations of elands, dingos, stakes, and even scenes of hunting and battie are to be found in the caves of Brakensberg, above the sources of the Bushman river. Several of the drawings have been removed to the library at Pietermantzburg. as an animal. There is a local tradition in Natal that "the last of the bushmen" was a farm laborer at one of the homesteads under the Drakensberg, and, falling sick of a fever, his end was devoutly looked for by a local scientist, who, on the desired conamunation, obtained his bones and forwarded them to England, where they are now exposed to public gaze in the South Kensington Museum.

Care of the Wheel.

If for any reason you decide to store your wheel for the winter it will save wailing and gnashing of teeth next spring if you take the precaution to apply a liberal amount of vaseline to the nickel parts of the wheel in order that the original brilliancy may be retained. Select a place free from dampness, if possible; if obliged to store your wheel in the cellar, make a flanuel bag large enough to cover the entire machine except the pedals and handle bars, which, of course, should be removed. Tires will deflate when allowed to stand for any length of time. If possible suspend the machine in midair by means of ropes hung from the ceiling, through loops Which can be attached easily to the handle bar and saddle.-Exchange.

In View of Recent Events. "Jimson wants the presidency of the Fifth National Bank, doesn't he?" "Yes; but he stands no show against

Shum way!' "What's Shumway's recommendation for the place?" "He hasn't any relatives."-Cleveland

A Gift From Abroad.

North American.

"Bora's father has imported her Christas present from abroad. "Ah! something unique, I suppos "Not exactly; it is a bit of old bric-abrac-a tarnished duke."-Philadelphia

Filister-You've read the "Scats of the

Mighty?" Bangs-Yes, and sat in one once when I got into our cook's chair by mistake,-

THE BLACK DEATH PLAGUE

The Mortality of This Dreaded Disease Is Inconceivable.

IT RUNS TO THE MILLIONS

All the Countries of the Old World Have Been Stricken-The Steady and Invincible Advance of the Scourge-People Flee in Vain From Its Ravages.

The Binck Death, which devastated Eu rope in the mildde ages, had several symptoms in common with the plague now raging in India, says the Sun. Swellings in the groin were an especial feature, and it was distinctively a bubonic plague. It first appeared in China about 1345, and, in the course of the following year, spread over India and Asia and reached Egypt. Caravans were the principal instruments of its communication from one country to another. Ships carried the contagion from caravans, when they reached the seacoast, to Constantinople and other Mediterranean ports. The plague was also brought to Constantinople from the northern coast of the Black Sea, after it had depopulated the countries through which the routes of commerce passed, and it appeared as early as 1347 in Cyprus, Sicily Marseilles and some of the Italian se ports. The following year it appeared in Avignon, and other cities in the south of France, from which it spread to the north of Italy and to Spain.

After spreading over France and Ger-many, the Black Death finally reached England in August, 1348, eight months after its appearance in Avignon. It did not reach Sweden until November of the succeeding year, and Russia was exempt until 1351, more than three years from its first appearance in Constantinople. Russia apparently was infected from the west after the pestilence, which had its original European focus on the Black Sea, had made the circuit of Europe.

almost inconceivable. More than 13,000,000 of people are said to have died in China, and the deaths in the rest of Asia were reported to Pope Clement at Avignon to have num-bered 23,840,000. Parts of India were actually depopulated, as they bid fair to be now. None was left alive in Caramania, and Caesarea. Tartary, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Armenia, and other Asiatic countries are described as being covered with dead bodies. Five hundred dieddaily in Aleppo, and 22,000 people and most of the animals died in six weeks in Gaza. Cairo lost daily, when the pestilence was at its height, from 10,000 to 15,000,

Following are figures given in a treatise on the Black Death by Dr. J. F. C. Hecker of Berlin, an acknowledged authority, of

	the mortality in a number of Europ
9	cities:
	Florence 60,
ŧ	Venice 100.0
ě	Marseilles, in one month, 16,0
	Siena 70,0
•	Paris 50,
	8t. Denys 14.0
81	Avignon 60,
r.	Strasbourg 16,
e i	Lubeck 9,0
S	Basie 14,
2	Erfurt, at least 16,0
3	Weimar 5,
ij	Limburg 2,
	London, at least 100,0
-	Norwich 51.3
	To which may be added-
11	Franciscan Friars, in Germany 124,4

Minorities in Italy

Dr. Hecker goes on to say:
"This short catalogue might, by laborous and uncertain calculation, de duced from other sources, be easily further multiplied, but would still fail to give a true picture of the depopulation which took place. Lubeck, at that time the Venice of the North, which could no longer contain the multitudes which flocked to it, was chants whose earnings and possessions were unbounded, coldly and willingly renounced their earthly goods. They carried their treasures to monasteries and churches and laid them at the foot of the altar; but gold had no charms for the monks, gates; yet, still it was cast to them over which they were driven by despair. When the plague crased men thought they were still wandering among the dead, so apvivors, in consequence of the anxiety they had undergone and the unavoldable infe tion of the air. Many other cities probably presented a similar appearance, and it is country towns and villages, which have 200,000, were bereft of all their inhabi-

"In many places in France not more than the colonial antiquary. The basinance language is plainly composed of clicks, of which there are six distinct kinds, but it is the plague, alike in the palace and the cot. Two queens, one hisbop and great cot. Two queens, one bisbop and great cot. fell a sacrifice to it, and more than 500 a day died in the Hotel Dicu, under the faithful care of the religious women, whose disinterested courage, in this age of hor ror, displayed the most beautiful traits of human virtue. For although they lost their lives, evidently from contagion, and their numbers were several times renewed, there was still no want of fresh candidates, who, strangers to the on-Christian fear of death. piously devoted themselves to their holy

"The churchyards were soon unable to contain the dead, and many houses, left without inhabitants, fell to ruins. In Avignon, the pope found it necessary to consecrate the Rhone, that bodies might be thrown into the river without delay, as the churchyards would no longer hold then so likewise in all populous cities extraordinary measures were adopted, in order to speedily dispose of the dead. In Vienna, where for some time 1,200 inhabitants died dally, the interment of corpses in the churchyards and within the churches was forthwith prohibited, and the dead were then arranged in layers, by thousands, in six large pits outside the city, as had already been done in Calro and Paris. Yet, still many were secretly buried, for at all times the people are attached to the consecrated cemeteries of their dead and will not renounce the customary mode of interment. In many places it was rumored that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseles horror of the distressed people was everychurchyards were filled, 12,000 corpses were thrown into eleven great pits, and the like might, more or less exactly, be stated with respect to all the larger cities. Funeral ceremonies, the last consolation of the survivors, were everywhere impractica-

"In all Germany, according to a probable calculation, there seem to have died only 1, 244,434 inhabitants; this country, however was more spared than others; Italy, on th contrary, was most severely visited. It is sai I to have lost half its inhabitants, and this account is rendered credible from the immense loss of individual cities and prov loces, for in Sardinia and Corsica, according to the account of the distinguished Floren

proud city was left forforn and desolate." Two-thirds of the population of Padua were missing at the cessition of the plague, says the same authority, and in Florence the publishing of the mortality figures, and the tolling of bells art funerals were prohibited, so that these yet alive might not be

driven to despair.

Nine-tenths of the population of England the less indicates the unparalleled mor-tality. A single burial ground in London contained 50,000 bedies arranged in layers in large pits. Scotland was free from the Black Death until the Scots availed themselves of the misfortunes of the English to make an invasion of their territory. The Scottish army was almost destroyed by the plague and the sword. and the survivors spread the pestilence through the rest of the country.

The cold of Greenland failed to exempt it from the Black Death, and the pestilence made up for its tardy appearance in Russia by being unusually destructive.

Dr. Hecker thinks the death of a fourth

part of the population to be a moderate estimate for the entire continent of Europe. He estimates the population at 100, 000,000, so that Europe lost through the Black Death 25,000,000 inhabitants.

The pestilence was followed by remark-able fecundity in women. Marriages were, almost without exception, prolific, and dou-ble and treble births were frequent.

The Local Labor World As It Really Is Today

Washington is destined to become the battleground of the two great national labor organizations, the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor. How long the war will last or what the nature of warfare no one can tell, but it is certain that the conflict, whenever it comes, will be fierce and decisive.

Aiready there have been frequent clashes of arms between the outposts of the two great armies of wage earners. Fortunately, so far, little, if any, damage has been done, but this makes the coming final conflict all the more to be dreaded. Conscious that the conflict is inevitable the two great national organizations have for years been marshaling their forces in the full knowledge that the contest must result in the complete annihilation of one or the other of the great armies of organized labor. It will be a great battle, this final con-flict between the two great armies of organized labor of the world, and the result will be watched with keenest interest, not alone by workmen of all trades and callings, but also by employers, whether they be individuals er corporations

While the fight has been on, and for several years toth organizations have been preparing for a final stroggle, it was not until within the last month, when it was decided that the phronal head-parters of the American Federation of Labor would be removed from Indianapolis to this city, that it become known that the National Capital would be the scene of the great conflict.

For several years the Knights of Labor headquarters have been located here, and naturally this gave their affied forces in the city great prestige. For years the Knights of Labor local leaders had suc-cessfully combatted every attempted evasion of this territory by the enemy, the American Federation of Labor, until about a year ago when under the leadership of Milford Spohn, the Central Labor Union was organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor: Since its institution the Central Labor Union has constantly grown in strength and influ-ence, and now consists of twenty-two well-o-ganized trades unions. Among the largest of these may be mentioned the Bricklayers' Un'on, No. 1, Columbia Typographical Un'on, No. 101, and Hod Carriers' Union, No. 1, all of which are very strong numeri and swell the membership of the Central Lator Union to nearly 4,000. The Building Trades coincil, of which Mr. William Silver, of the Granite Cuiters' Un on, is the chief executive officer, is composed of twelve trades unions, and is all o closely allied to the American Federa-Con of Labor. This organization, with the Central Lat or Union, represents the strength Washington.

On the other side are the Knights of Labor, thoroughly organized, with a membership of about 2,000, enjoying the influence which seniority always gives and the advantage of priority of occupancy of the disputed territory. osition of the Knights of Labor in the District has been considerably strengthened of late by the amicable adjustment of differences between District Assembly, No. 66, and the general officers at headquarters, and the newly chosen master workman, Mr. M. A. Lawson, feeling the justice of his course, is confident that the District Assembly can withstand the onslaught, no matter how great the opposing

years, been prominently connected with organized labor in Washington, and is thoroughly conversant with the situation ment, Mr. Spohn, president of the Central Labor Union, is also a leader of many years' experience, and the contest between these two for the mastery will be interesting and closely watched by the members of local organized labor.

But, while the battle is raging between the allied forces of the American Federa tion of Labor and the Knights of Labor there is another organization, the local Federation of Labor, which must not be lost sight of. Numerically, it is claimed to be the most powerful of all the local central bodies, having a membership of over 6,000. Mr. James Fo McHugh, the president, has for years been looked upon as one of the most conservative and far-see-ing local labor leaders, and his opinion has always been respected. So it is only natural to conclude that the organization he represents will be a powerful factor in the fight between the opposing labor factions. An estimate of the respect and esteem in which Mr. McHugh is held by the Federation of Labor is told when it is stated for five consecutive terms he has been chosen as the chief executive officer of that organization. The Fe-leration, having no national affiliation, bas always maintained an independent position so far as local labo troubles are concerned. Its membership is made up of Knights of Labor assemble and trades unions belonging to national organizations. None of these local unions however, are affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

Of the several labor organizations, perhaps the hardest struggle for existence has been made by the Workingman's Library Association and Labor Bureau, with head quarters at No. 314 Eighth street northwest. Since its establishment, over two years ago, it has been of incalculable service to the laboring men of the District, but still has not received the support of which it is so deserving. At first it received the support of many of the local organi zations, irrespective of their national affiliations. Most of these assemblie were affiliated, but just so soon as local differences became clearly defined the organizations which withdrew from the Knights of Labor, or from the local Federation, also severed their connection

tine, John Villani, who was hunself carried off by the Black Plagae, scarcely a third part of the population remained alive, and it is related of the Venetians that they engoged ships at a high rate to retreat to the such an institution, determined to keep islands, so that after the plague had carried the library association alive, and so far off three-fourths of her inhabitants that have succeeded. It should be said, how ever, that during the last five or six months the interest in the institution has been revived and from a financial stand-point has been doing fairly well. This is evidenced by the fact that within the last month, finding that their present quarters were not commodious neough to accommodate the patrons, they have decided to move to No. 609 C street, where it will were said to have perished, an estimate have much greater conveniences that at which, although manifestly too high, none present.

> Another benefit which the workingmen is that in the future the library rooms will is that in the future the library rooms will be kept open in the evenings as well as during the day. This will be a great convenience and benefit to the laboring-men of the city, for those at least who were employed during the day were de-barred the privileges of the library at night, and as a matter of fact, although they were contributing to its support, de-rived no benefit whatever. The fact that rived no benefit whatever. The fact that the laboring rooms were not kept open in the evening was its greatest drawback and influenced many of the local organizations in withholding their financial support, for under such circumstances their members would receive no benefits. The rooms at the new quarters are now being repaired and when, finished will not only be at tractive, but also sufficiently large to ac-commodate even a greater number of the members of organized labor than frequent the library association. The fact that kept open evenings will also encourage new subscribers to its support, both from individuals and labor organization

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, is by long odds the strongest labor organization, numerically, in the city, and it car ries with it a corresponding amount of in finence and respect in all matters per-taining to organized labor with which in any way it may be conducted. Mr. John D. Kehoe, the recently elected president, is a man of great personal influence. This was clearly demonstrated at the time of his selection to the posilong and exciting campaign, he defeated his opponents and "the combine" by a handsome majority. He is rated among workingmen as "conservative," but ever watchful of the interests of organized labor, especially as regards affairs per taining to the betterment or the advancement of the members of his craft, either individually or as an organization. Since Mr. Kehoe was chosen the chief executive officer of Columbia Union all internal dissension has ceased, "rings, cliques and combines" have been broken and the organization is more united at the present time than it has been for years. From a financial standpoint Co-lumbia Union is reckened as "solid as a rock." Typographical Temple, on G street, is being paid for in regular annual install-ments, and if good fortune does not forsake them it will be but a short while before the last bond of indebtedness is cancelled.

Next in numerical strength and financial stability among the local labor organiza-tions is Bricklayers' Union, No. 1. Its membership is nearly 700, in good stand-ing, and its bank account is estimated as falling a little short of \$10,000. The bricklayers pride themselves on the care taken of their sick and out-of-work men No member of the union, it is saidno matter how long they have been out of employment, have ever been compelled to seek aid from either public or private charity. Hundreds of dollars is expended every year by their relief committee in assisting unfortunate members, and in many instances, when good times come again, the "temporary loan" is refunded to the union. and the name of the beneficiary stricken from the charity list.

LOST ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA. Declared Dead, But Possibly Still Pursuing His Adventurous Career.

New York San. A lawsuit ended in Switzerland within the last ten days apparently puts to rest the last rumor of the survival of Cant John Orth, long known to the world as Archduke John Salvator of Austria. This Hapsburger prince gave up his titles and estates that he might be free from all the ried Ludmilla Stubel, the sister of a Casine tought the full-rigged ship Margherita and sailed in her for South American ports From one of these ports he started to round Cape Horn, and no news of him or hi wife has been received since, although from time to time he was said to have been found in some remote part of the earthonce lighting in the Chillan army, again Japanese war, and finally cruising amone the South Sea Islands. A professor sent out by the Emperor Francis Joseph to investigate these reports, returned after a year's absence with the conviction that Orth still lived, but he was unable to give sufficient evidence to spread his conviction to the rest of the world, although Orth's relatives hoped on

The Hamburg Marine Insurance Company, with which Orth insured the Margherita, paid the policy. The payment was preceded by some legal difficulties, how ever, and these were renewed recently when a demand was made by Orth's family on two Swiss bankers for money deposited with them by Orth before his fateful voy age. The retiring archdoke placed \$200, 000 each in the banks of St. Gallen and Freiburg. The Freiburg bank acceded to the demand, and the \$200,000 was transbank of St. Gallen would not give up its ground that the lawful declaration of Orth's death could not be made before the expiration of thirty years from the time of his disappearance; that is, thirty years from 1890, or in 1920. The courts decided against this contention, and the maining \$200,000 will be placed in the same bank with the other.

So the man who preferred to be a ne body rather than an archdoke virtually courts, although his adventurous spirit may tales of romances and far-away correcurious personality and devious career from the narratives of today.

She Meant Well. There is a happy family of three scovill avenue, father, mother and daugh

The father often takes business trips to other cities, and when he is away, the little girl, who is about six, takes her father's place at the table and does the The other evening she took his place at dinner.

toes, the latter having a very brown crust the meat, and then, looking at the potatoe and back to her mother, suddenly said: "Ma, will you have some of the-the potato scab?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Complimentary to Pilate. "What did the minister preach about,

"Bout that naughty Roman man." "What was his name?" "I fink it was Conscious Pieplant."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MUNYON'S

LIFE-GIVING APPARATUS

Hundreds of Washingtonians Have Been **Cured of Obstinate Afflictions by** Use of the Marvelous

STATIC-ELECTRICAL MACHINE

A Powerful Pain-killing and Disease-curing Agent When Administered by

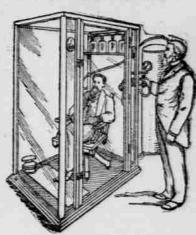
MUNYON'S EXPERT PHYSICIANS

Swol'en and Stiff Joints, Paralysis, Pains in the Back or Any Part of the Body, Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia and Female Troubles Are Relieved in a Few Moments—Suffarers from Nervous Prostration, the Brain Weary, the Broken Down, All Find the New Influence a Powerful Help.

Munyon's Electric Machine.

THE SUCCESS OF THE STATICAL ELECTRIC MACHINE HAS BEEN BE-YOND THE GREATEST EXPECTA-TIONS. HUNDREDS HAVE TESTED IT DURING THE PAST WEEK. Pains and aches disappear as if by magic. Stiff joints become a thing of the past. Rhenjoints become a thing of the past. Rhen-matism, Lumbago, and Sciatica relieved in three minutes. The nerves are made strong. The electrical shower drives out headaches and clears the head. The brain-weary are invigorated and given new energy. For female complaints, or for diseases peculiar to women, there is nothing known in medical sciency that gives such immediate and permay ant re-lief. No disrobing necessary. Nervous and broken-down women are made to feel strong and buoyant after five min-utes' treatment. In fact, no pain or ache can withstand the wonderful power of this great agent, when used in connection with great agent, when used in connection with Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Rem-

Munyon's Life Chamber.



MUNYON'S LIFE CHAMBER

Cures Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and All Throat and Lung Diseases.

and All Throat and Lung Diseases.

It is the latest and most rational cure for these afflictions. It reaches the sore spots. It heals the raw places. It goes to the seat of disease. It penetrates the obscuraplaces, where drugs taken into the stomach cannot reach. It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system. It evaporizes the diseased parts and cleanses and heals the inflamed organs; In Munyon's Life Chamber you breath pure oxygen, medicated and vitalized as your special case requires. Every pere of your body drinks in these life-giving agents. Every inhalation enriches the blood and gives new vitality to the whole nervous system.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Asthma, Female Complaints, Colds, Coughs, Nervous Prostration, Headaches, and All Ihroat, Lung, and Blood Diseases Quickly and Permanently Cured.

MUNYON'S IMPROVED HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED,

This is the best equipped medical institution in the world. A staff of skilled doctor on duty from 8 a m. to 8 p.m. Fullest medical examination and advice without costing you a penny. No matter what your disease, Munyon has a specific cure for it. Your druggist will give you the names of nundreds of his customers who have been cured of Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dysphysia, Kidney Troubles and Blood and Nervous Diseases by Munyon's Improved He

Munyon's Improved Honeopathic Remedies.

Thousands of mothers throughout the United States and Canada are using Munyon's medies, and have thus been enabled to become the family doctor.

Munyon's Remedies are absolutely harmless, so labeled there can be no mistake, and leve almost immediately.

FREE VISITING PHYSICIANS A postal will bring one of Munyon's specialmoney is received for examination, no money is received for advice, no money is received for medical attention, either at the office or at your home. The physician will write you a prescription for the remedies you need, which can be obtained from any druggist,

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

If unable to call at one of our offices, write Prof. Munyon for advice, which is ABSOLUTELY FREE. The most obstinate cases successfully treated through correspondence. All communications answered in strictest confidence. Send for Guide to spondence. All c Health. FREE.

Trial local treatment for Catarrh and Deafness free, Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 1 to 5 p. m.

MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY COMPANY, 623 13th St. N. W.

MAYPOLE INN GOING.

Noted Baltimore Landmark to Succumb to Progress.

The Old Maypole Inn, or, as it has been known for the last half century, Miller's Hotel, southwest corner of German and Paca streets, will soon be changed so as to be hardly recognizable. Its interior is being torn out, and the ancient structure will be

converted into a modern warehouse or fac-

tory building-Old Maypole Inn is one of the landmarks of West Baltimore, and in the days when Baltimore was young it was a noted place. It was built early in the present century. It first opened its doors to receive guests, under the management of H. Clark, in the road and telegraph were unknown. Mr. Clark named his hostelry "The Old Maypole Inn," and to this day there stands in front of the hotel a stone column fifteen fees high, from which nearly 100 years ago swung the sign of the inn. On the south side of the pillar is chiseled "The Old Maypole

Inn, H. Clark." A large business was done by Proprietor Clark with those traveling over the national pike, and the inn's popularity grew with the importance of the city. Early in the forties two brothers, Horace and William Miller acquired possession of the property, and its quaint name was changed to Miller's Hotel. As Miller's Hotel it prospered. It was t great meeting place of the horse dealers from Virginia and Kentucky, and a large stable was added to the hotel for the benefit of horse dealers who stopped there. Two additions were built to the hotel. Horace Miller died about 1850, and a few years later, on account of ill-health, William C. Miller rented the hotel to James Mitchell, who once drove a stage coach from where Franklin Square now is to Ashmead Square,

In 1861 Joseph and John McGee rented th hotel and kept it until it was sold at public anction and was bought by Mrs. Horace Miller, of Howard county, widew of one of its former proprietors. In turn the McGee

brothers bought the property from Mrs. Miller. A few years later John McGee bought his brother Joseph's interest and conducted the hotel slone until about ten years ago, when Mr. Louis Coblens, the present pro-The section of the city where the hotel is situated has changed so materially in the last quarter of a century that its prosperity decreased steadily until a few months ago Mr. Coblens decided to end its career as a

Dr. Nicoll on American Newspapers. Dr. Nicoll, who came to this country with Mr. Barrie, rend the American newspapers while he was here, and audactorsly admits that he liked them. He has confessed to ion no American institution is more misthinks our newspapers less sensational than they seem to be, and says, very truly, that you may look in vain in them for such matter as the divorce reports which the most proper English papers publish. Unwe have better, on the whole, than any others in the market; but we are so continually advised that our passion for them is guilty, that while we satisfy it with pro ligality, we seldom attempt to justify or even excuse it, so that to hear our journals praised by a visitor excites emotions isiderable novelty. After all, a liking for newspapers is, like a liking for one's fellow-creatures, apt to concentrate itself on individuals. If Dr. Nicoll had been impolitic enough to say which American papers he liked, his comments would have cretion.-Harper's Weekly.

The Reason.

Mrs. Janders-Your Christmas tree has such a warm and cosy appearance. Mrs. Dukes-Yes: it's a fir. you know to Cleveland Plain Dealer.

High Price, More Froth "What are you frothing about."
"The price of beer is going up."
"Well, never mind the frolin entil it does."
Cleveland Plain Dealer.